

The Governor has appointed Maj. B. F. Whitner as a Notary Public for Anderson County.

The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will meet in the city of Columbia on Wednesday, 18th of February.

In the Georgia Legislature, Mr. Yow has introduced a bill to incorporate the North Georgia Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Gainesville to Anderson, S. C.

The petition of the assignees for the sale of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which was to have been heard on Thursday last, in the United States Court now sitting in Charleston, was postponed until the 29th inst.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has decided to enter upon his duties as Minister to Spain, and will shortly depart for that country. It is estimated that he will sacrifice \$50,000 by giving up his law practice for one year.

Seven Irish immigrants arrived here on Saturday last, and readily found employment in the town and country, although they were not sent to fill orders. Forty or fifty immigrants are expected during the next few days.

The Columbia Union-Herald attributes a paragraph to the Anderson Intelligence for which we are in no wise responsible. Is it a want of sound information, or merely a disposition to pervert the truth, which induces such a brilliant sally from our reliable cotemporary?

#### Patrons of Husbandry.

We are requested to state that the officers of Slabtown Grange will be installed at the regular place of meeting on the second Saturday in February, at 10 o'clock a. m., by R. W. Simpson, Esq., Master of Pendleton Grange. The public are invited to attend the installation ceremonies.

#### Circuit Court.

According to the new arrangement of this Circuit, the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas will begin at this place on Monday next. We understand Judge Cooke has intimated that a full term will be given to the dispatch of civil and criminal business, in order to clear the dockets, if possible.

#### The Collection of Taxes.

The tax-payers are reasonably prompt in discharging this duty, and we learn that three thousand receipts have been given by the County Treasurer up to this date, aggregating the sum of \$43,000. The time expires on Thursday next for payment without the penalty, unless the Legislature prolongs the time still further. It is thought the two Houses will agree upon an extension until the 1st of March.

#### Grand Chapter of South Carolina.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons will hold its next annual convocation in the city of Charleston, beginning on Tuesday, 10th of February next. The railroads will permit the officers and delegates to pass and repass thereon for one fare—the full fare to be paid at the place of starting, and certificates will be issued by the Grand Secretary, at the close of the meeting, which will entitle the holder to return free of any charge whatever.

#### Death of a Worthy Citizen.

We are pained to record the death of Mr. James L. Simpson, an estimable and worthy citizen, which occurred at his residence in this County on Tuesday night, 20th inst., after a brief illness, from bilious pleurisy, in the 51st year of his age. Mr. Simpson was an intelligent and cultivated gentleman, and only the Friday before his death was in attendance upon the meeting of Rock Mills Grange, where he read an essay upon an interesting topic. He leaves a family of seven children.

#### New Senator from Maryland.

Hon. Wm. Pinckney Whyte, Governor of Maryland, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature, to succeed Senator Hamilton, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1875. By this election of Gov. Whyte to the United States Senate, the newly-elected President of the Maryland Senate, John Lee Carroll, becomes the Governor of the State. He is the great grand-son of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who was the last survivor among the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

#### Signor Silvano's Exhibition.

The entertainments of Signor Silvano in Masonic Hall have been liberally patronized for several nights, and the large number of useful and valuable presents distributed every evening among the audience renders the combination exceedingly popular. As a magician, Signor Silvano takes rank among the most expert performers, while his numerous illusions are entirely original and altogether novel to the beholder. The gifts are mainly purchased from our merchants, and the distribution is entirely fair and honorable. We commend the Signor and his entertainment to other communities as worthy of patronage.

#### Serious Accident.

We regret to learn that our friend, Whitner Symmes, Esq., of Greenville, received severe injuries from an unfortunate accident which occurred to him in attempting to get aboard the train at King's Mountain Station, Air Line Railroad, on Thursday night last. He failed to obtain a footing upon the platform, and was compelled to hold by his hands to the railing for some distance, fearing to lose his grasp, until his legs were severely bruised by striking against the cross-ties. He rode in this perilous position for nearly a mile, and finally released his hold and fell to the ground, where he was discovered a few hours afterwards, and carried to a neighboring house. His injuries are not considered serious, although exceedingly painful.

#### The Public Printing.

In addition to the statements given last week, showing the cost of the public printing in other States, we have to add some facts which are equally significant. By comparing these expenditures with the enormous sums paid for public printing in South Carolina, the people can understand the means employed to squander the high taxes levied from year to year.

In Georgia, the amount actually paid for public printing last year was \$60,000, and this was regarded as beyond all reason and propriety. The estimated expenditure for the present year, as reported in the Governor's recent annual message, is only \$20,000.

In North Carolina, the cost of the public printing last year was \$26,000. Both Georgia and North Carolina are under the control of Democratic Legislatures. Their joint expenditures for printing are not one-tenth the amount in South Carolina, while in resources, population and wealth, either of them will far exceed our misgoverned State.

In New Jersey, the amount paid for public printing last year was \$32,792.81, which includes all printing accounts except sums paid for advertising in the newspapers. The population of New Jersey is one-third greater than South Carolina, and its aggregate wealth is treble the aggregate in this State.

Another notable example is found in the recent contract awarded for the Legislative printing of the great and populous State of New York, which costs only \$28,000. Yet, in South Carolina, under the manipulation of the Credit Mobilier Republican Printing Company, the printing exceeds a half million of dollars for the past year! It might be supposed that our rulers would rather discourage the art of printing, since they love darkness rather than light, but we find them active and unceasing supporters of the art, whereby it is convenient to plunder the State Treasury for the benefit of Senators, Representatives and State officials. The art employed in this instance mainly consists in keeping secret the names of those connected with this gigantic robbery, and the amounts each one has heretofore received as his share of the booty!

As to this subject, and exhibiting more clearly the extravagant waste of public money, we have an elaborate report to the House of Representatives presented on Friday last, which fully confirms the assertions frequently made that "addition, division and silence" controlled the appropriations for printing. Under a resolution introduced some weeks ago, charging the Republican Printing Company with unjust and illegal discrimination against colored printers, a committee was appointed to investigate the facts. This special committee submitted an extensive report, from which we make the following extracts, regretting that our space will not admit the entire document. The statement appended to the report gives the actual cost of the permanent and current printing of the General Assembly for one year, which shows the entire cost to have been \$42,319.60. The recommendation of the committee to rescind the present contract, and award the printing to the lowest responsible bidder, is the surest and safest remedy for the evil. We hope to see prompt action upon the part of the House of Representatives, and if the present jobbery is continued, let the issue be made so distinct that the people will know who is responsible for the continuance of this mighty steal. Here are the extracts from the report, which ought to be read by every voter and tax-payer in the State:

In this connection, it is pertinent to review the amounts which have been appropriated from the public treasury, within the last twelve months, to the Republican Printing Company, and the manner in which the contract for the public printing is made. During the last regular session, the following sums were appropriated, viz: Under joint resolution of December, 21, 1872, to pay the claims of the Republican Printing Company, \$250,000; under Act of January 20, 1873, for current printing, \$50,000; under an Act to make appropriations and raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872, approved February 26, 1873, for permanent printing, \$70,000. At the special session just closed, there was appropriated, under Act of November 19, 1873, for printing immigration report, \$75,000; for printing decisions of the Supreme Court, \$25,000; for printing tax duplicates, &c., \$25,000; so that the aggregate of appropriations to the Republican Printing Company during the last twelve months amounted to \$474,000. The Legislature has also appropriated, during the same period, \$100,000 for publishing the laws. The total revenues of the State from all sources during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1873, were, according to the State Treasurer's report, \$3,719,728.37.

In the statement of the Treasurer of undrawn appropriations, or deficiencies at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1873, we find: Free schools, \$216,919.29; salaries, \$116,064.92; State Normal School, \$24,980; State Orphan House, \$18,256.38; Lunatic Asylum, \$22,915.71; current printing, \$8,000; permanent printing, \$29,589.63. The last two items only have been provided for. The Act of November 19, 1873, authorizes and requires the State Treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness, receivable for taxes, to the Republican Printing Company, for \$100,589.63, with interest, and for the additional amount of \$125,000, appropriated by the Act of November 19, 1873. The contract for the printing of the General Assembly is given to the Republican Printing Company, under authority of the Act of January 23, 1871, as follows: "And they (the Clerks respectively of the Senate and House of Representatives) are further authorized to provide by contract for the permanent and current printing of the General Assembly: Provided, That said contract be approved by the Senate and House of Representatives." The present contract is found on pages 1,425 and 1,426 of reports and resolutions of the General Assembly, 1870-71, and is signed by J. Woodruff and A. O. Jones, Clerks of the two Houses, respectively, on the second part, and the Republican Printing Company on the first part. Mr. J. Woodruff, the Clerk of the Senate, before your committee that Mr. A. O. Jones, the Clerk of the House, and himself composed and were the sole proprietors of the Republican Printing Company. He also stated that his company could do all the printing of the General Assembly, with the decisions of the Supreme Court and the printing of the executive departments, for \$100,000 per annum, were the pay regular and assured. This would be a great saving to the State, but other prominent and responsible printers of the Republican party have said to the undersigned they would do the entire work for \$50,000 per annum.

The total disbursement for printing under the first Republican administration of South Carolina, from September, 1868, to October 30, 1870, over two years, will be found on page 107, report of the joint special financial investigating committee, in the reports and resolutions of the General Assembly, 1871 and 1872, stated thus: Printing laws, regular session, 1868, \$8,764.25; printing bond stock and record book, \$259.86; permanent printing, \$34,316.46.

The opportunity now presents itself to a Legislature, composed of a majority of colored men, to abolish a system of printing by which colored men are practically debarred the privilege of working in that department of the State service, and deprived of its benefits, while the responsibility of its vast expenditure rests mainly upon them; and to inaugurate one which by its recognition of the rights of their manhood, and by a great retrenchment in the expenditures of the revenues of the State, will vindicate to the world their just claim to all the rights of freemen. We submit a statement, with the calculations carefully made from a high source, a practical printer and responsible man and Republican, of the cost of the permanent and current printing of the General Assembly, session of 1871 and 1872, with the decisions of the Supreme Court, under the present contract, and recommend that the Act under which the Republican Printing Company was awarded the contract for the public printing, be repealed, and that the Committee on Public Printing be instructed to draft and report to this House a bill providing for the award of the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, who will perform the work, employing compositors irrespective of race or color; provided, that the entire cost of the public printing shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAMES A. BOWLEY,  
JOSEPH D. BOSTON,  
S. S. CRITTENDEN,  
N. B. MYERS.

#### Postage on Weekly Newspapers.

The Postmaster General has replied to a resolution of the Senate in regard to the franking privilege, in which he takes occasion to advert to the regulation made by law, charging postage upon weekly newspapers in the counties where published. He says that "there is one restriction which he never advised, and which, in his opinion, might be safely removed, and that is the provision which forbids the free transportation of weekly newspapers within the counties of their publication, as heretofore authorized by law. The grounds upon which this recommendation is made are: First, that such papers are so evenly distributed over the entire extent of the country, and confined to lines of transit so short, that they have never been known to impede the distribution and transportation of the mails; and second, that the amount of postage levied upon them as at present collected, while affording but a trifling revenue to the department, is yet heavy enough to be severely felt by their proprietors and patrons, and to obstruct the dissemination of local intelligence. Good reasons may also be given in favor of a free exchange between newspapers."

We have always felt confident that Congress would remove the unnecessary burden imposed upon country newspapers, and now that attention is directed to that subject by the Postmaster General, assigning valid and sensible reasons for the removal of this restriction, there should be a prompt response to his suggestion. We are not anxious, however, that a free exchange between newspapers shall be renewed, for we look upon this branch of the law as akin to the exercise of the franking privilege, and every newspaper ought willingly and cheerfully contribute its share to the support of the government. But Congress imposes an unequal and unjust tax upon the people, when it requires postage upon the weekly newspapers within their own counties, by making no discrimination in their favor, whereby newspapers of limited circulation are made to compete with the mammoth weeklies, which are transmitted for hundreds and thousands of miles through the mails.

#### Chief Justice Waite.

The long agony is over, and President Grant has achieved a signal triumph over the Senate in the selection of a Chief Justice, without consultation with the grave and dignified Senators as to his duty in the premises. As stated in these columns last week, the President nominated Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, as his third selection for the distinguished position, and two days afterwards the Senate, in executive session, unanimously confirmed Mr. Waite as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The President was officially advised of the favorable action of the Senate, and immediately informed Mr. Waite of his appointment.

The new Chief Justice is at present the presiding officer of the Ohio Constitutional Convention. He is described as an industrious lawyer, well grounded in all the branches of his profession, and enjoying a large and lucrative practice in Ohio. He is not a brilliant or particularly attractive public speaker, but impressive in his manner, and always exercises great weight with juries. Chief Justice Waite is not over fifty-seven years of age, of robust health and active temperament, and it may be fairly expected that he will enjoy the honor and perform the duties appertaining to the office for many years to come. His political opinions coincide with the Republican party, although he cannot be very objectionable to the Democrats, since Senator Thurman led that wing of the Senate solidly for his confirmation.

#### Fatal Railroad Accident.

A fatal accident occurred near Saluda Old Town, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday night, by the explosion of the locomotive "Fort Hill," resulting in the instant death of the engineer, Mr. John Y. Lane, and severely wounding the colored fireman, Orange Moffett. The white fireman, Scott Logan, was also slightly injured. The particulars are given by the Columbia Union-Herald as follows:

"The unfortunate men were discharging their duties as engineer and firemen on the freight train which was proceeding to Cokesbury on its regular trip, and had got about one mile above Saluda Old Town, when the boiler of the engine burst with a fearful explosion, hurling the unfortunate men in the air, killing the engineer outright, who was found lying upon the ground about twenty feet off, face downward, and his watch in his hand, with the face of it open. There is no doubt but he was engaged in looking at his watch when the explosion took place that cost him his life. No blame can be attached to any person until an investigation has taken place. The deceased was a remarkably steady man, who had been engaged since 1849, as an engineer on the road, and had the confidence of his employers and the esteem of all who knew him."

—Intelligence has just reached London of the death of Dr. Livingston, the great African explorer. The circumstances attending his death are not yet known, but the information is that he died faithful to his self-imposed task of exploring the unknown world of Africa. While engaged in his explorations in the interior of Africa he was seized with dysentery, of which he died in a short time.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

#### An Excursion to St. Augustine.

PALATKA, FLA., Jan. 18, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: Of all the points of note in Linda Florida, none is more replete with interest to the tourist than the quaint old Spanish town, St. Augustine. A ramble through its streets awakens the memory of events that have their being but in the annals of the Past, and one enjoys in reverie the scenes that are interwoven with the romantic dreams of early Spanish conquest and adventure. Its life is pre-eminently in the past, yet about its ruins there attaches a halo of quiet and serenity that impresses the beholder with the consciousness that he treads historic ground.

Our party was a small but select one, and the route was by private conveyance. 'Twould be a long and varied tale to describe the incidents that occurred during the several days on the road; and as this part of the expedition has interest chiefly to the individual members, we will not dwell upon it. Suffice it to relate that not less than two-thirds of the distance was covered with water, while far and near the level expanse of pine, palmetto and fern was only scenery that met the eye. Mile after mile was passed without a vestige of civilization presenting itself, and it may be only imagined that the fund of jokes and anecdotes of the party was largely drawn upon to enliven the dreary way. Such a monotony of wildness was relieved, when at last the spires of the barracks and the stars and stripes from the barracks betokened that we were in the suburbs of the oldest town in North America. Before entering, it may not be unnecessary to give a brief history of the place.

On the 8th day of September, 1565, Menendez, the illustrious Spanish cavalier, landed at the present site of St. Augustine—then an Indian village, called Seloe—and in the name of his sovereign took formal possession of the town. This was forty-three years before the settlement of Jamestown, in Virginia, and fifty-five years before the landing of the Puritans on Plymouth Rock. The name of the place was changed to that of St. Augustine, because it was on the day dedicated in the Roman calendar to this eminent divine of the primitive church that they arrived on the coast. This town has had a most eventful and romantic history. In 1580, it was attacked and plundered by the English under Sir Francis Drake. In 1611, the town was pillaged by the Indians. In 1665, the English buccaneer, Davis, sacked it, the inhabitants taking refuge in the fort. In 1702, Governor Moore, of South Carolina, invaded Florida and attacked the city, but he was foiled in reducing it by the stubborn fort. In 1704, General Oglethorpe, Governor of Georgia, laid regular siege to the place, planting his batteries on Anastasia Island, opposite the town, and bombarding the fort thirty-eight days. Failing to force a surrender, he at length retired. In 1763, the town passed into British possession by treaty, and held British garrison during the Revolutionary War. In 1784, it was receded to Spain, and in 1819 was transferred to the United States. During the late civil war, the town changed masters three times. St. Augustine is situated on a peninsula, nearly surrounded by the Matanzas and St. Sebastian Rivers. East of, and opposite, the town is Anastasia Island, from which it is separated by St. Augustine Bay.

The population, which is about 3,500 souls, is composed chiefly of Spaniards and Minorcans. As the latter are peculiar to Florida, it may not be amiss to speak of them more fully. In 1767, Dr. Turnbull, of England, obtained from the Island of Minorca and others in the Mediterranean fifteen hundred inhabitants for the purpose of establishing a colony in Florida. They settled near Indian River, on the eastern coast, founding a town which they named, in honor of Turnbull's wife, New Smyrna—she being a native of Smyrna. The crop here cultivated was indigo, and it brought a vast revenue to the coffers of the proprietor. The latter, however, through his cruelty and oppression towards the colonists, soon found them exonerated by law from the contract which he had so shamefully violated. The colony, which had by that time been reduced to two-thirds, then moved northward, and settled in or near St. Augustine. These are the descendants whom we find in such numbers there to-day. As a class they are brave, moral and law-abiding. Among the females may be found some of the most perfect types of Castilian beauty and development—dark complexion, jet black eyes and raven curls.

We crossed the St. Sebastian and entered the town from the West. The street upon which we then found ourselves was one of romantic beauty. It was the chief avenue, and was hedged in by rows of majestic evergreens. On either side, the street was studded with residences of taste and elegance, while the yards were interspersed with tropical fruits and flowers. Soon we reached the Plaza—a rectangular green, situate in the centre of the town, and constituting its chief ornament. This is the frequented spot of all classes and conditions of life. The loafer cannot find a more agreeable asylum; the nurse, with her prattling charge, haunts its grassy plots; the merchant, dusty with the cob-webs of his counting room, finds here a welcome spot to air his speculations; while lovers—those amorous groups, representing every stage of the maddening passion—are wont to wander amid its walks, unconscious of the world that is humorously gazing on. In the centre of the Plaza is a monument erected to commemorate the adoption of the Spanish Liberal Constitution of 1812, and it has been well preserved. Here, also, was burned by the British soldiers early in the American Revolution effigies of Hancock and Adams.

Diverging from the Plaza are the principal streets, and these serve more to identify the antiquity of the town than all else besides. As a rule, they are narrow and short, and almost all the olden private residences have balconies extending over the pavement which sometimes nearly touch each other in mid air. Generally the streets are clean and well preserved, and pedestrians find little inconvenience. Yet the houses, as well as the streets, serve as landmarks to impress the beholder that he gazes upon the relics of centuries. All the oldest, as well as many of the new, are built of coquina, a composition of sea shell and sand, which is obtained in abundance from Anastasia Island. This material, when taken from the quarries, is soft and tractable, but on exposure to the atmosphere becomes almost as hard as granite and quite as serviceable. It is also wrought by skillful hands into vases, crosses, etc., for which there is a ready sale.

There was built by the Spanish, on the northern side of the town, a wall to protect them from the incursions of the Indians. This fabric is now well nigh obliterated, and its chief memorial is the grim and massive pillars of the City Gate. These remain almost entire, and form a picturesque relic of the town's earliest days. Along the eastern side of the town, on the banks of the Matanzas, lies the Sea Wall. This handsome structure is nearly a mile in length, and was erected by the United States Government in the years 1835-42 at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars. It is built of coquina, with a coping of granite, and protects the entire bay front of the place. During the moonlight seasons there is not a spot in the city of more popular resort for promenade parties than this wall. The bay, too, is the frequent scene of moonlight excursions during the cool summer evenings.

The day after arriving, our party went down to Matanzas Inlet, eighteen miles below the city. Taking a yacht, we were soon skimming the waves, and in a few hours reached the Inlet. Here we were then at the broad Atlantic, which before us presented but a blue expanse, melting in the hazy distance into the horizon. Near the coast is the ruins of an old Spanish fort, and even in its decay, it presents a picturesque

and romantic appearance. On the banks opposite the fort stands the U. S. Custom House. As soon as we landed, all hands were on the beach collecting the shells cast up by the ceaseless surges of the sea. We were somewhat disappointed in finding the variety that we anticipated, yet none failed to return with some beautiful souvenirs of the occasion. After strolling some time on the beach we returned, and the tide having ebbed, we saw to advantage the innumerable beds of oysters that not only walled the banks for miles, but in many places well nigh blocked the channel of the river. Of these, there seems to be sufficient to supply the market of this country for years. Nor do they flourish only near the beach, for in St. Augustine Bay, at ebb tide, they may be seen clinging in quantities to the Sea Wall and about the pillars of the docks.

On Anastasia Island is a Light House, built more than a century ago, and surrounded by a fine revolving lantern. Near by is a new and larger one in process of construction, and when completed will be second to none on the coast. The Cemeteries are replete with local and historical interest. In the military burial ground, under three stuccoed and whitened pyramids of coquina, lie the remains of Major Dade and his 107 unfortunates, who were massacred by Osceola and his band.

Among the public buildings none presents a more imposing mien than the Roman Catholic Cathedral. This massive edifice was built by the Spaniards in 1793, and well represents the architecture of that age. One of its four bells is doubtless the oldest in the country, it bearing the date of 1682. All the Spanish and Minorcans are Roman Catholics, and as they constitute a large majority of the population, the Papacy is well established in the "oldest town." Then, there are the several Convents, the U. S. barracks, formerly a Convent; the Palace, or Governor's Mansion of the Spanish era; the many beautiful residences with their yards teeming with exotics; all of which charm the eye of the stranger, and which deserve more than a cursory mention. But we must forego further comment on these, and bring this sketch, which has already exceeded due limits, to an end by describing the most interesting of all the interesting objects in this ancient city. This is the old Spanish Fort, San Juan de Pinos, afterwards changed in name to St. Mark, and now called Ft. Marion. As any visit to St. Augustine would be incomplete without a ramble amid its gloomy recesses, our party made a due inspection thereof. This grim and massive pile was begun in 1620, was built of coquina chiefly by the Apalachee Indians, who were compelled to labor on it for nearly one hundred years, and was completed in 1766. It covers about an acre of ground, and requires one hundred guns and one thousand men to garrison it. We approached from the north side and first made a general observation of its exterior. It is in the shape of a square, with walls gradually sloping from the base, and a large moat runs the entire circumference. The latter, instead of being filled with water as 'twas in days gone by, is now bristling with a line of siege guns, with their mouths frowning over the ramparts. Without the walls present a hoary aspect, here and there covered with the mosses and lichens of centuries, and here and there exhibiting a breach made by the shot and shell of its many bombardments. At length we entered, and every step presented a memorial of the feudal era. There was the moat, the drawbridge, the portcullis—all vividly recalling the chivalric stories told so charmingly by the bard of Abbotford—while over the entrance was emblazoned in *alto relievo* the Spanish coat of arms, with an inscription beneath, giving the name of the then Governor, the Chief Engineer of the works, and the date of the completion of the Fort. Passing through the gloomy entrance, we came into the court, and this was well filled with the munitions of warfare. Pile upon pile of the black, threatening shell lay carelessly about, and here and there the rifled cannon stood gazing at all who entered. We were met in the court yard by an old Sergeant, who alone has charge of the fortress. Making up a small purse for his trouble we soon pressed him into service. He first gave a brief history and description of the place, and then bade us follow him. Turning a huge bolt a heavy gate, grating on its hinges, opened, and we entered a dungeon, which, until 1835, had defied the scrutiny of the antiquarian, and then was discovered only by the caving of the wall from above. In this dungeon were found two iron cages just large enough to admit the body of a man, and each contained the remains of a human skeleton. Connected with the Fort are many inquisitorial traditions, and 'twould not be extravagant to suppose that these unfortunates were the victims of Papal denunciation, and their cell cemented to conceal their fate.

Next we passed through the rooms occupied by the Spanish soldiery, and adjoining one was the little Roman Chapel—without doubt the most interesting spot in the Fort. There was still the high altar, hewn, as it seemed, from the massive walls, where the zealous Franciscan worshipped, and in the wall remained the niches for the holy water. Next we entered the room where the Spanish tribunals were held, and where the irrepressible Coarachee was confined, only soon afterwards to effect his escape. Adjoining the latter cell was the one in which the great, the brave Osceola was chained previous to his removal to Ft. Moultrie. And through many other dismal and uninviting rooms the guide led us, each cell having a history of its own, and ofttimes linking the present with the dim, distant past. Then we ascended the court-steps to view the parapets, surmounted at each corner by a circular sentry-box, and on the corner next the sea by a commanding out-look tower. What a grand spectacle was here presented! At our feet, on the one hand, lay the sleeping town, and on the other, coursed the Matanzas, while far off to the east rolled the blue Atlantic, lashing the beach with its foaming billows. What a subject for the painter, and what a theme for the poet! ground that had echoed to the tread of mail-clad soldiery of an age past and gone forever; that we peered through embrasures which had pointed their guns upon almost every national emblem; and still the old fortress with its historic associations remains. The top was interspersed with wild clover plots, in addition to other grasses, and the parapets were chiseled in many places by the curious to obtain relics of the romantic spot. After gazing many moments upon the splendid scenery around, we tore ourselves from the almost enchanted place and slowly walked away.

JAPHET

For the Anderson Intelligence.

MOFFETTSVILLE, S. C., Jan. 23, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: At a meeting of the Moffettsville Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held to-day, Saturday the 14th of February was named as a day suitable for a meeting of the Masters and Overseers of the various Granges in the County, as suggested by the Pendleton and Slabtown Granges. If no other day has been appointed, please extend a notice through the columns of the Intelligence, inviting the Masters and Overseers of the Granges in the County to meet at Anderson C. H., on Saturday, 14th of February, at eleven o'clock a. m., that some steps may be taken towards the proposed organization.

WM. HAMILTON,

Master of Moffettsville Grange.

—A suit is being conducted in Aiken which involves the title to the whole of the town of Greenville. The Marsh heirs are the claimants.

—Mayor Wood, of Petersburg, Va., was arraigned before the Grand Jury in that city on Thursday last, upon charges of incompetency and intemperance.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

MR. EDITOR: I deem it but proper to bring to the notice of the holders of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Bonds the imposition practiced on those who have complied with the proposition, submitted by a committee of gentlemen appointed by the Directors, to fund the accrued interest, up to July last. Under the pretence of forwarding the interest bonds by express to this place, upon their own road, and, manifestly, upon their own business, the owner is mulcted at the rate of one per centum of the estimated value. It is true that this transaction purports to be under the management of the officers of the Carolina National Bank, but it looks very much like a connivance to fleece the bondholders. I would advise all those who may hereafter fund their interest to direct their bonds sent by mail, at a cost of three cents rather than pay tribute to the Company to transact what is manifestly its duty to perform without expense to its creditors.

JUSTICE.

#### ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

—The shipments of cotton from Port Royal this season will not fall far short of 50,000 bales.

—Ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, has accepted the Presidency of the Chicago University.

—Mr. Alexander Erwin, one of the best and most useful citizens of Habersham County, Ga., died in Clarksville, on the 20th inst.

—A double framed tenant house, the property of W. C. Keith, was consumed by fire in the town of Walhalla on Monday morning, 19th instant.

—The prettiest woman in Washington this winter, it is said, is the wife of Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas. She is described as a Spanish-looking beauty, with very long black lashes, dark eyes and rather small, tidy figure.

—None of the eclipses of the sun in 1874 will be visible in the United States. There will be an eclipse of the moon on the morning of the 25th of October, lasting about four hours.

—The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad have provided bibles and testaments, by way of light reading for their passengers. A small rack is placed at the end of each car, in which the sacred volumes are kept; and they are frequently read and referred to by pious travelers.

#### The Complete Illustrated Family Bible.

We are indebted to the "Queen City Publishing Company," Cincinnati, for a copy of their splendid and complete Illustrated Family Bible, printed from clear, beautiful type and on elegant paper, and bound in the handsomest and most substantial manner. We cannot pretend to express within due limits the exceeding value and importance of the many excellent features contained in the edition before us. Besides the Old and New Testaments, Apocrypha, Concordance, and Psalms of David in metre, there is embraced an encyclopedia of Scriptural knowledge most valuable to the student and reader of the Sacred Word, and much of which has been prepared especially for this edition. Among the new and most striking features, we will mention a concise history of the Books of the Bible, which is prefaced with an introductory history, showing the authenticity, inspiration and preservation of the Holy Scriptures. Interesting and important chapters on the unity and mysteries of the Bible; an Index, giving an account of the most remarkable passages recorded in the Old and New Testaments; a new and comprehensive Pronouncing Dictionary; besides many other features of the greatest interest. It is illustrated with twenty full-page engravings, fourteen others nearly full page, and almost four hundred smaller engravings. An artistic and beautiful Family Register; an improved style of Photograph Album, with spaces for sixteen pictures; an unique Marriage Certificate, and the Ten Commandments illuminated, are likewise contained in this volume. Every effort seems to have been made by the publishers to insure the most complete as well as the most profusely and beautifully illustrated edition of the Book of Books ever printed. The mechanical execution of the work is superb and unsurpassed, while it is claimed that the prices of the various styles of binding are unequalled for cheapness by any edition of the Bible now in the market. We have only hinted at the chief and original features of this edition, without attempting an elaborate display of its attractions, which must be seen and examined to be fully appreciated. This Bible is sold by subscription only, and cannot be had except through the authorized agents of the Queen City Publishing Co. Subscribers are not obliged to take it unless the book corresponds in every particular with the description.

Mr. W. H. Smith is the regularly constituted agent for Anderson County, and will canvass the country for subscriptions. We take pleasure in recommending him to all persons in want of a Family Bible. His address is Shallow Ford, S. C.

#### THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, Jan. 28, 1874.  
The cotton market has been brisk for several days, and sales large. To-day middlings are selling at 13½ to 13.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.  
Cotton dull and nominal—sales 800 bales.  
NEW YORK, Jan. 26.  
Cotton dull—sales 934 bales, at 15½ to 16½.

#### HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, by Rev. A. Rice, at the residence of the bride's father, Jan. 25, 1874, Rev. EDWIN CLARENCE RICE, of Dallas, Texas, and Miss LUCY AGNES PINSON, of Ninety Six, Abbeville County, S. C., youngest daughter of T. J. and Gilly Pinson.

On January 8, 1874, at 4 p. m., by Rev. Edwin C. Rice, Mr. ROBT. F. SPEARMAN, and Mrs. T. N. BOAZMAN, all of Laurens County.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, January 22nd, by Rev. D. E. Frierson, Dr. D. B. DABBY, of Columbia, and Miss IDA HARRISON, daughter of Gen. J. W. Harrison, of Anderson.

On Thursday evening, January 8,